Vestern

reven wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in the mastres, have the semblance of in sidem of legislation is especially seen in grating laws on conscience.

TBY JOHN BEARD, Ja-1

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY JUNE 31, 1030

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is pullished once a week at two dollars per comum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Poper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—
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These terms will be strictly adher-

From the Raleigh Register.

ON OUR STATE CONSTITUTION

NO. II.

** All political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only."—Bill of Rights

TO THE ERTORS: In my last emays, I shewed that the People of North-Carolina never ratified the Constitution of the State, either by a direct vote of themselves, or by having conferred such a power upon the Congress or Convention of 1776. This was demonstrated, because, the Freeholders elected that Congress and not the Peo ple, because Congress at the utmost, were suit the prejudices of some—the Bill of clothed with no other power than to frame Rights was adopted to secure the acquiesothed with no other power than to frame a Constitution, and even this limited power was never conferred by any fair expression of the public will—and because the people were never allowed to vote for accepting or rejecting the Constitution as framed.— The motives of those who usurped the power of cstablishing a government for the people, I have not assailed and will not improve the people, I have not assailed and will not improve the people of th people, I have not assailed and will not incompugn. I know that it has resulted well; I believe that the leaders of that day were

people, I have not assailed and will not impugn. I know that it has resulted well; I believe that the leaders of that day were good men, and I am sure that they acted from the most upright intentions. Obvious at they are to all who have read the history of these times, it will not be amissively of the or them, such country should have but one vote for its four or five Delegates and each Town one vote for its one Delegates. This serves to prove how much of the principles of popular right was conceded.

This serves to prove how much of the principles of popular right was conceded. The same weight in settling the Constitution of the same weight in settlin plans for a new Government. The Tories were no contemptible minority, & their numbers strengthened by a division among the Whigs would have defeated by a plurality of votes any Constitution that could have been "framed."—United as were the Whigs against the British Government. ter party would certainly have opposed all plans for a new Government. The Tories largest county containing thousands. Ex whigs against the British Government, yet it could not be expected that perfect tates of their own consciences," and the yet it could not be expected that perfect unanimity of opinion was attainable for or unanimity of opinion was attainable for or cludes men from public trust on account against a particular Constitution. Hence of their religious creed? Inform me if you at was extremely desirable to avoid the necessity of putting a plan of government before the people for their direct vote.—
Moreover, the war of Independence had just began, and it was indispensable to our success that there should be no delay in forming regular plans of civil government. None could have failed to perceive that delay must stid in anarchy and sink the cause was extremely desirable to avoid the lay must end in anarchy and sink the cause main object of the Convention of 1776 of American Freedom in N. Carolina .-Acting upon the maxim, that the safety of the whole was a supreme law, and impelled by the necessity that passed them, our fathers in that venerable body did not stop to debate their powers, but "established" what they had been only deputed to frame"—indeed, usurped the power to do either, and relied upon the People to acquiesce in their determination. But here they were obliged to provide against anothten alarming apprehension. This very attempt to usurp power might stir the spirit of jealousy into open hostility and strengthen the hands of the Tory interest by a schism among the Whigs. me perfectly clear that the Convention had this in their view in the formation of the "Bill of Rights" and the establishmen of the "Constitution." By the immediate ratification of the "Constitution" government was established and anarchy avoided—by the simultaneous publication of the Bill of Rights, the unlimited power of the people was acknowledged and intended to made secure. The former was accom-

modated as near as it could be to the old

internal police and government there

Legislature, perhaps to avoid the elections of a Tory Governor or probably to approximate as near as possible to the old charter of the Colony, the Bill of rights secured the right and imposed no restrictions on the power of the people thereafter to resume this delegated trust. Who can be lieve that the people would have acquiesced in the Constitution without the Billl of Rights? They acquiesced in BOTH— Rights? They acquiesced in BOTH—but not in either singly. Other features of the Constitution might be noticed, and the reasons which probably led to their creation, growing out of a similar necessi-ty, but this would seem to be unnecessary, when the Convention by their own act and when the Convention by their own act and by their own declarations, in substance, sustain my position. In the presupts to our Constitution, it is stated, that it becomes necessary that a government should be established in this State. Therefore, we the representatives of the freemen of North-Carolina, chosen 5c. for framing a Constitution do declare that a government shall be established in manner &c. as follows."

A recurrence to the proceedings of that body, will prove that they first passed the Constitution and subsequently framed and ratified the Bill of Rights. They did not fix upon the great principles of freedom and then proceed to organize a government that should accord with them—but they seem rather to have framed a Constitution that was expedient and processory.

If on changing its unequal and defective parts, I shall proceed to pomt out the evils well as the mode cosessity or fix upon the great principles of freedom and then proceed to organize a government that should accord with them—but they seem rather to have framed a Constitution that was expedient and proceed to pomt out the evils which exist, and discuss the node cosessity or fix upon the great principles of freedom and then proceed to pomt out the evils which exist, and discuss the node of effecting matters to another time and for fitter essay.

May 23rd, 1833. tution that was expedient and necessary for the present emergency, and, afterward established the general principles of popular right. The Constitution was made to cence of all. It might well do it, for i maintains the unlimited sovereignty of the People and puts no bonds on the majority right to reform the government. It can-not be amiss to remark in connexion with

32d section of the Consutution which exwas to void anarchy and secure the righ of self government to the whole people. They could not have been indifferent to the first principle of the revolution, the public burdens, shall have an equal voice in the levying of taxes. For this, the were then waging battle—to this, the had subscribed in the Declaration of In dependence, and if it was not attained be the Constitution, it was not abandoned b that Instrument but only suspended to se cure the establishment of a popular gov

ernment-and afterwards to reform the temporary plans of freedom. This experiment of self government by the people most happily succeeded, and very soon after it, we find the authors of the Constitution ready to extend it. A early as 1787, a proposition was made the Senate of North Carolina to raise joint select Committee who should consider er of and report what alterations were n cessary to be made in the Constitution, as to equalize representation, and econ mize the expenses of the government ar give stability to legislation, clearly indicating that the first object was to be effected by abolishing the County and Boroug town system—the second by diminishing the number of members in the Assembly habits and prejudices of the people, while the latter maintained the great principles of popular government. While the Conthe number of members in the Assembly and the last by making the meetings of th Assembly less frequent. Now one fourt of that Senate was composed of the vermen who had been members of the Convention of 1776, and they passed this resolution without any recorded dissent, a thought no other instance can be bound it that day where, in an important measure it was acted upon in the Legislature with out a call for Ayes and Nocs. True it is that this proposal was rejected in the stillion for example, in submission to an existing necessity and the old customs of existing necessity and the old customs of the unequal representation by counties and towns, the Bill of Rights explicitly declar ed—That all political power is vested in and derived from the People only §1.—That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the unterpresent declars. of. §2. That the people have a right to emble together, to consult for their comthat this proposal was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 5, by the fact is remarkable that only one men mon good, to instruct their representatives and to apply to the Legislature for redress of their grievances. §19. That a frequent the fact is remarkable that only one member of this principles is ab the fact is remarkable that only one member of the local principles is ab the fact is remarkable that only one member of that body who had been in the Confidence of Liberty." While the Constitution protection of 1776, voted against it. Away then with the pretext that this work of our liberty. While the Constitution protection of Governor by the fashers is too seared and venerable to be Northampton.

the principles established by the Constitu-tion itself, by making the plan of our gen-ernment conform to them.

The Constitution, ab it is, was frames

The Constitution, as it is, was framed hastily to avoid anarchy—was the fruit of usurped power—was a compromise of equand papular rights to a temporary necessity. It is rather to be won and a the it has so low defects, than any about it. The authors of this charter, say it had faults and soon after pales, they is tempted to ture them, but see projunct had grown to to oppose them. are not true to their rights or

selves if they do not demand a Reform-Having finished now the short histo of our Constitution which I promised ye and thence shown that there is no su real sanctity about it as should deter. real sanctity about it as snould detective from changing its unequal and defective parts, I shall proceed to point out the evil-which exist, and discuss the necessity for Reform as well as the mode of effecting

From the Raleigh Register
ON OUR STATE CONSTITUTION.
NO. III.

"All political power is vested in and derived from the people only,"—Bill of Rights.

To The Editors:

The people stand in need of facts

more than arguments. The former are so strong that when they once have been goticed, they present a case of such clear injustice that arguments are almost misplaced. Very frequently, statements have been made out and published, but it is so unfashionable now a days, to treat a solitical question with candour, that these area received with insluence.

the official report of the last Course, and to the statement prepared at the Comptroll-er's office and laid before the assembly of 1832. The sums are stated in round num bers to facilitate calculations and the fine which were imposed at the Treasury, are excluded from the amount of taxes, because they were remitted by a resofthe General Assembly.

Total of tax | White

1	The second second second		and the last of the
	Tyrrell†	\$430	8,300
	Washington	600	2.700
-1	Beaufort	1,030	6,300
	Hydet	400	4,000
	Robesont	650	6,200
	Brunswick†	500	8'000
	Columbust	800	3,000
	Bladen†	700	4,500
	Currituck	400	5,200
	Camden†	650	4,500
1	Pasquotank	1,100	5,000
-	Perquimons	800	4,300
0	Chowan	1,000	2,700
t	Gates†	700	8,900
0	Carteret	450	4,800
0	Onslow†	700	4,500
y	Jonest	500	2,300
y	Macont	400	4,900
-	Haywood	360	4,200
У	Lenoirt	700	8,700
y	Greenet	650	3,300
9-	Hertford	1,000	3,800
7-	Franklin .	1,100	5,300
ır	Nash	970	4,500
13	Ashet .	450	6,400
y	Wayne	1,050	6,600
d	Johnston	1,050	7,000
of	Person	850	6,400
9	Mooret	470	0,000
in	Martin	970	5,000
a	Duplin	980	6,700
d	Sampson	980	7,600
e-	Richmond	850	5,600
90	Buncombe	1,000	14,500
0-	Davidson	940	11;300
d	Surry	1,000	12,300
8	Randolph	900-	10,600
c-	Rockingham	1,100	8,400
h	Anson	1,000	9,100
g	Cubarrus	800	6 500
y,	Montgomery	610	0,500
he	Wilkest	600	10,300
th	Lincoln	2'050	17.600
ry	Mecklenburg	2,000	12,800
D-		2,300	16,000
8		1,700	14,500
d.	Wake	2,500	11,400
in		1,400	14,000
re	Guilford	1,400	15,700
h	Rutherford	1,500	14,000
18,		1,300	18,000
he		1,800	7,200
mt	1 TO	1,860	9,000
m-		2,000	7,400
M-		1,900	9.400
av	Halifax	2,100	5,800

	arren	1,500	4.90
	Contract of the second	1,800	6,88
0	katham abbell	1,300	10,10
£	ertie *	1,500	5,39
3	The counties !	parted (1)	are the

utive, Staté & Compt ler's Departments. Adjutant General, Judiciary,

Ordinary revenue is about 62,907

Deficiency, 15,52c When the General Assembly sits longer of course the deficiency is increased, 4 if it sits for a shorter period, the same is di-

minished.

It is only necessary to awaken attention to this table to secure Retorm. But, I will resume this part of the subject in my next essay. In the mean time will you draw the attention of your brother Editors to this Table and invite them to publish it for the information of the people? They cannot rightfully claim the credit of being either good or candid Editors, and yet withhold from the people a knowledge of the hurdens they endure and the manner in which they are imposed. If my time allowed it, I would make out a copy of this Table, and send it to each paper in North Carolina. FACTS, like those disclosed in the Table, are too stubborn to be long expression by prejudice, if they are once

The list or table, which I furnish

The list or table, which I furnished you in my last essay, is what I consider a necessary piece of information to the People. It is mortifying to witness the apathy which is felt and the ignorance which prevails about the real condition of our State. Men of respectable understandings—they indeed who have acted in the high capacitations. ty of Legislators—are either shamefully ignorant, or criminally indifferent to her impending tate. Let our readers answer, each for himself, whether they had not neglected all their life to learn what were ignorant, or criminally indifferent to her impending fate. Lot our readers answer, each for himself, whether they had not know that the expenses of her government; and it say have thrown away in a spirit of indolence, the statement I have published, I demend it of their patriculant or resume the power that contains it, and follow me in a review of those intolerable evils that this system of County representation has entailed upon North-Caro lind. I do not now speak of its gross integral and consequently costs too anuch equality; I shall not now dwell upon its equality; I shall not now dwell upon its practical injustice to particular portions of the State—I here allude only to those evils it has brought upon, and that certain ruin which it threatens to, ALL the People in

The State engaged in a Bank speculation about 1811 and 1812; and if her resources had been husbanded with a prudent seconomy, she might at this day have boasted of full Treasury. A fund might have been accumulated, equal or nearly equal to the noble enterprise of educating the sons of the poorer Cit zens in the State.

This hope however, hav failed in common with others, that a spirit of State pride and patriotism should have engendered. All will soon know that the Treasury is exhausted, but few will stop to enquire how it happened. The electioneering County Candidates will ascribe it to causes very foreign from the truth. Some will do so from ignorance, others from a desire to find fault with their competitors, and notated the wide with the sum tives.

To arrive at the profits of the Bank speculation, we must add together, all that the State has received for Dividends, Bonus and Taxes, with the present value of Stock, and deduct from it the price of the Stock. The difference is the profits. Thus:

Total \$1,670,000

Present estimated value of Stock 570,000

Presen The State engaged in a Bank specula-tion about 1811 and 1812; and if her re

I make so account for the monies re-ceived for entry of vacant lands, for they are appropriated by law to the Literary Fund; I say nothing of the proceeds from sale of Public or Indian lands, because they are appropriated to Internal Improve-ments, yet here is a revenue of Too spil-lion fice hundred thousand dollars and up-wards.

ards. Now, let us see what are the present soources of the State. There are 7127 hares of Bank stock, and Sooo dollars in cash, chargeable however, with a depre-ciation in the Stock of 1.5—with a debt due to the State Bank of \$34,000 for \$40 Shares of the Stock, and with the sum of \$90,000 unredeemed treasury potes, which were issued to pay for Stock, viz: 9712,700

Deducting 1-5 depre-ciation of Stock 149,500 Bank Debt 84,000

hazardous and oppressive speculation the Banks has turned out most profitably on paper, the purse of the paople—the Treasury of the State—is as empty as it would have been, if the \$135,000, owned in 1813 and 1814, had been put at simple interest and thut interest invested regularly as it became payable and the expenses of the government had been at the same time limited to her ordinary reference.

ted by sectional party spirit and

ted by sectional party spirit and assemble together too often.

4. This spirit is gaining by degrees, an influence over our People.

In the discussion of these topics, I shall be confined to narrow limits by the form in which I must address through you the people of this State; but the hints I crowd within that compass, may be useful and profitable to those who will reflect on these subjects.

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ortest stock Call. up in lernest assortend it of any State, eccive ith in innelf

o knowniother pays according to his pleasure. While the expenses of severament are increased the revenue is severament to increased the revenue is several by the had execution of the laws. However, and when the public revenue is uncollected or not necessited for at the Treasure. And why is no not passed by the Assembly to remedy this ovil? The Treasurer in the faithful discharge of his duty, has drawn the attention of the Leitheaure on the intention of the Leitheaure on the intention of the Leitheaure on the laws on this subject might be excited, he has very justly conceived. the laws on this exercise he has very justly conceived that "the personnel emppropriated revenue of the State ought to be so regulated in any event to meet the public expenditures." He could do so more. Why then I report, is so law passed to meet them I report, is so law passed to meet them I report, is so law passed to meet them I report, is no law passed to meet them I report, is no law passed to meet the mean of the law of from the East, the opposition of the West is secured and vice versa. I know there are honorable exceptions to the rule, but truth forbids me to concede that they are store than exceptions. This very ques-tion of Land tax has been before the Asembly three different times to my knowledge. It has always been welcomed with the east of party—talked of—referred, and then laid on the Table. And thus it is es different times to my knowl with every question of deep interest to the public. Not to weary public. Not to weary public me add a case of annual occurrence in the General Assembly. I promise that I am no "Western man." I reside in the family, and most Emno "Western man." I reside in sin"East"—my property, family, and most of my friends live there, yet, I am no "Bastern man" either. I am a "North Caro-

lina man."

The people of Burke and Buncombe have for years petitioned the Legislature to divide those two counties into three, and in support of their application they have set forth the following grievances: that to get to their Courts and Musters many of them are obliged to travel from 35 to '70 illusing a country. That they miles in a mountainous country—that they pay tax more than equal to the additional expense of a new county—that their population is exceeding 34,000, and their evils are of a character to be remedied no other Yet this application is refused upon sog. Yet this application is retused upon openly admitted ground that a new county would add strength to 'the West' in our Legislature. Here you see the complaint is so reasonable, the demand so just, that parties are deprived of a decent pretext for an expension one and denying the other, has early spirit is so strong that the zerous of the people had safe in the open When such a spirit pre-

4. I have said that this spirit of section al party is extending itself among the peo-ple. Do you wonder that the people of Burke and Buncombe should feel its influence when their representatives go home and tell them that their grievances are no remedied—their oppressions are not removed—their complaints are not heeded, for the single reason that they live in "the West." Is any thing more natural than that the same feeling should find reception among their neighbors who also live in "the West." But this is not all. It is proposed to elect the Governor by the proposed to the content the representation of the content that the same feeling should find reception among their neighbors who also live in the the West." But this is not all. It is content that the same feeling should find reception among their neighbors who also live in the transfer of the same feeling should find reception are now a Christian parliament? To this he would answer, "Are you able to say that you denote that the would answer, "Are you able to say that you denote that you denote that they could say that they were still a Christian nation, then he would answer, "Are you able to say that you denote that you can have a Christian parliament? To this State because the General Assembly was for numerous—toe expensive, and convened too often, and the counties of Granville.
Craven, Halifax and Edgecombe then voted in favor of it, but now, they are united in opposing it. The counties of Granville, Craven, Wake, Halifax, Edgecombe, Northampton, New Hanover, Warren and they uniformly excited the admiration of those with whom they lived. But still they had enemies in those countries; and they had enemies in these are said to offices and situations of the highest honor and confidence, and they uniformly excited the admiration of those with whom they lived. But still they had enemies in those countries; and they uniformly excited the admiration of those with whom they lived. But still they had enemies in those countries; and they uniformly excited the admiration of those with whom they lived. But still they had enemies in those countries; and they uniformly excited the admiration of those with whom they lived. But still they had enemies in those countries; and they uniformly excited the admiration of the second they uniformly excited the admiration of the second they uniformly excited the admiration of the second they uniformly excited the admiration of these with whom they lived. But still they had enemies in those countries; and they uniformly excited the admiration of those with whom they lived. But still they had enemies in those countries; and they uniformly excited the admiration of the second they uniformly excit the property of the rights and interests and the rights are respectively. this against their own rights and interests and visite of a majority of the people of N. Carolina—against the principles of republications, and in the face of public evils which demand a cure, and yet there is no other mode to effect it. The utmost stretch of ingenuity cannot find out any cause for this, except the influence of mero actional party-spirit, without offending their pride by an imputation of the grossest ignorance. For these counties are offered areas of Egypt and the Seleucide of Syrii the Jews were both patronized and protect the superior Julian, who, from gerance. For these counties are offered greater power in the government—they are not saked to surrender one tittle of that thick they peasess. They each now elect assess that they may be reafter clost 3 among 127.—They each now appoint only one 60th of the representation of the people, while they are invited to co-operate in producing a perform that will give them the privilege of appointing one 43th of the whole! This they have heretofore declined. It must be them to his purpose. His great rival was them to his purpose. His great rival was the content of the purpose. specified of the whole! This strong feelings, still know how to bend as percentaged. It must be percentaged. It must be the percentaged of Justice and the principles of Justice and the frontier province of Persia, was full of

last Essay, I put the Rev. found himself, however, greatly disappointed, and the result proved the singular fidelity of the Jews to the sovereign in whose the expresses at \$78,328; the dominions they resided. Being kindly est Essay, I put the Rev.

tes them at \$60,000. This treated in Mesopotami was a mistake of mine in trems in addition. The public To probably right, and therefore adapted the mine reported by his

A DEBATE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 17, 1933. JEWISH DISAB LITIES.

The House resolved itself into a Com-ittee, Mr. Warburton in the Chair. MR. R. GRANT proceeded to say, that it became his duty to proceeded to say, that
it became his duty to propose a resolution
to the effect that it was expedient to remove
all the civil disabilities affecting that class
of his Majesty's subjects professing the
Jewish religion, in like manner, and with
the like exception as in the bill for removing the disabilities of the Roman Catholica.
The disabilities under which both classes
labored were nearly the same, and his obinct was to remove the Jews from the posithe well known standards of "the East the well known standards of "the East and the West." "the Roanoke and the Cape Fear." And even when a Revenue Still is to be considered, their votes depend your much upon the circumstance from what quarter of the State its mover comes Unaccustomed to consider subjects on their merits, the crowd look only for their leaders. If this revenue measure comes to many body of men was oppression—to to any body of men was oppression—to deny it on the ground of religious creed was persecution. To do so was in direct opposition to the precepts of the Great August of the Gre opposition to the precepts of the Great Au-thor of our religion, who preached peace and good will to all mankind. The Jews were no new sect—no sect of yesterday, but a well known class, whose bocks and records made the whole world acquainted with their history. That history clearly showed that in every country they had always proved a most loyal and orderly people, and their code of morals was a strict, if not more so, than our own. If it could be clearly established, and the fact could not be disputed, that the Jew was in-terested in the well being of the country, then let him enjoy all the rights & immu-nities of citizenship. If it could be proved that the Jew was interested in resisting the invasion of the country by any foreign nilitary rank; if it could be proved that was interested in protecting the property of the country, then give him the means of finding his way to the Bench.— Lastly, is it could be proved that the Jew was interested in maintaining and uphold-ing actional freedom, then let the doors of the House be thrown open to him—and let them not ask for any other qualification on his part than a body of free representa-tives (cheers.) But he might be asked, how could this be done when the Christian system was the basis of the law of the land? His answer was, that the emancipation of the Jews would be no encrouch: that rule or system. He knew that, after this bill should have passed into a law, the rule would not be interpreted as heretofore. Formerly the rule was, that not only christianity in the general, but the particular form of it, established by law, was to be the governing principle. That principle, however, was now abandoned principle, however, was now abandoned-and, as he thought, very justly, for to carry it to the full extent, was nothing shor fessed, was so recognized by man was permitted to outrage ces, or to trample on its great maxims.— He might perhaps, be asked whether, afte persons who were not Christians were allowed to sit in this house, could this house be called a Christian parliament? To this posed to elect the Governor by the ple. On this question the representaa East of a certain line, vote against, ile those West of that line, vote for it, and their constituents approve their course.

Tet was it ever heard, that the People, mught be placed. But then it was chargencontrolled by party formed opinions on ed upon them that their practice was op Die they so divide upon the Sheriff law, or the Clerk law, as they are called. Purther still. As early as 1788, a proposal citizenship, it was the Jews. This was manifest in their whole conduct through posed to this principle. The very contra

Jews, so that he had a great object in gaining them over to his interest.

was an ambassador under Charlemagns. At an early period they were cultiva-tors of the soil, but under the Moon ish sovereigns they were cut of from agricultural pursuits, and raised to high civil and political offices in the State. Afterwards came the time of the Crusadsaid to be the dawning of light, while to the Jews it brought the most grievous persecution, in which England and France were the first to lead the way. This might be considered the iron age of Judaism, not this and of all worlds manifests his immediate presence, where the veil of flesh will but from the miseries which that unhappy people were made to endure. The iron was indeed made to enter into their souls, and the most atrocious outrages were com-mitted against them without feeling or re-It should be recollected, that this harvest of suffering, into which no man could be found to thrust his sickle, left after it a crop of misery. Though at present, and for ages past, the Jews were protect ed from the persecution of the rack and that world falls, and all man's thoughts, the wheel, still they were subject to the martyrdom of insult and ridicule as an out-cast and degraded people. In China they found that refuge and protection which was denied them in Europe. It appeared, from an inscription exhibited in a part of China, 1515, that the Jows were greatly praised for their integrity, their industry in agriultural pursuits, and in traffic, and also or their services in the army, notwithstanding that they were most punctual in all the observances of their own religion. nade to emancipate, the Jews, were found perfectly practicable. The first was by spiritual truth is eminently so. Napoleon—much to his honor, and took blace on the 4th December, 1913, by an order signed by the Minister of Instruction. order signed by the Minister of Instruction. The report stated, that since the Constituent Assembly had placed the Jews upon an equal footing with other Freuchmen, they partook of all the glory of the children of the same country, acted upon same principles, unbited the same habits and customs, and were most deserving of all rights of ciuzens. The House would find, in corroboration of this satisfactory statement, that M. C. Dupan, in 1927, said that the Hebrews in the territories of France had proved themselves deserving of all the rights they got by their good qualities and virtues; for in place of practising usury,

a relation of his own, stating that, in the last campaign against France, the Jews had proved themselves Prussians par excellence. The same principle obtained a nong them in all countries. It was seen e statement of General Chasse, that the Hebrew troops under his command at Antwerp, were ready to blow up the citadel, and sacrifice themselves in the cause, at a moment's notice. No better soldiers ould any where be found. One particular adverse argument prevailed very ex tensively, and was much insisted upon-it was this, that the Jews being a set of per ons who were under proscription, it would be improper to admit them to the common rights of citizens. Now he begged to say that this argument proved too much. for it ture, and justify both, on the ground that the Jews were a proscribed class. But, he would ask were they prepared to go this length? No; he maintained that such an argument not only halted on one foot, but that the other foot could not support it for an instant. The hon. Member, in the same effect, cited the opinion of Bishop Newton with regard to the treatment of the Jews, and said he had adverted to it on a former occasion, when the subject was brought forward. That right rev. Prelate said that the persecution of the Jews was not justified on the ground of its being the fulfilment of prophecy, while nations that behaved in a kind manner by them were rewarded, and that all Christian ought to be the first to work mercy. He adds that they " should seek rather to dis

Dr. Buchasan stated, " that the time was

treated in Mesopotamia, they remained attrictly faithful to the Persian monance, and rejected all the lurse and offers of Phian. Not only did they do this, but they have very possible impediment in the way of the Lossas when they entered the country, and Julian was discomfited in all his hopes and projects.

Though the Jews rallied round Napoleon, yet when they went into States where their own people were protected, he could not by any means gain them over to his aids. There was one very remarkable period in the history of the Jews, which was called the golden age of the Jewsh captivity. That period existed for certuries before any persecution was directed against them, while in the mean time, they were protected by some of the grantest to vereigns in the universe. They wore held in a different light from the inhabitants—not by any loss of citizenship, but by the marks of lavor which were conferred upon them. One of them, Harunrachidict was an ambassador under Charlemagne, At an early period they were cultivathe Roman Catholic religion had been re moved."

[To be Continued.]

-"If man is not a mere creature of this world, if his vision is not restricted to the shadows that have closed around him, if he that presence, where the veil of flesh will be longer be held before the eye of the loul:—and if, by the revelation which God las made, and by communion with his laker through Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, man becomes ac quainted by inward experience, and that which is the soul's spiritual vision with the powers of that world to come,then will those far-seen visions, and all the objects of this world on which light from world, possess an interest and wear a glory, that makes them more appropriately the province of the poetical imagination than any other subjects in the Universe. And the poetry of this world will rise in magnificence, in proportion as it borrows or reflects the light from that.

From worlds not quickened by the sun, A portion of the gift is won; An intermingling of Heaven's point

On ground which British shepherds tread; All truth to the humble mind, is poetry; rights they got by their good qualities and virtues; for in place of practising usury, they now practised industry; and convinced the world that they were Frenchmen in heart as well as by birth. In 1810 and 1817 Prince Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, rendered the Jews eligible to most offices; but at the same time, without granting them complete emancipation li 1814, two years afterwards, they proved, in return, their devoted fidelity to the State. The right hop and learn of the world years afterwards, they proved, in return, their devoted fidelity to the State. The right hop and learn of the world years afterwards, they proved in return, their devoted fidelity to the State. The right hop and learn of the world years afterwards, they proved in return, their devoted fidelity to the State. The right hop and learn of the world years afterwards, they proved in return, their devoted fidelity to the state. Id 1814, two years afterwards, they proved, in return, their devoted fidelity to the Stute. The right hon, and learned Gentleman here referred to statements made leman here referred to statements made by Prince Hardenberg, the purport of which was, that the Jews had not only acted most faithfully, but evinced in their devices the first of the imagination. Gentleman, was a letter from sublimity, that awes the soul into worship, and suffuses the eye with swelling tears What, but the thought of Him, to praise that stupendous mountain with its sky-pointing peaks, and robe of silent cat like a cloud of incense from aracls, rises the earth? Motionless torrents! silent cartaracts!

Who made you glorious as the gates of Heaven

Beneath the keen full moon? Who bade the sun [ing flowers Clothe you with rainbows? Who, with liv-Of loveliest blue, spread garland at your feet ? [nations, God! let the torrents, like a shout of Answer! and let the ice-plains echo (Fod!

And they too have a voice, you piles of snow,

And in their perilous fall shall thunder. God!

The Corn Crake .- This interes bird, which visits the north of England and Scotland in summer, and keeps up in the meadows its cry of crake, crake, is well known, but it is not easily seen. It runs with great rapidity, and is loth to take When found it has the instinct amon with some other animals, and es pecially insects, to feign death. A gen-tleman had one brought to him by his dog. It was dead to all appearance. As it lay on the ground, he turned it over with his was convinced it was dead .-Standing by, however, for some time in silence, he suddenly saw it open an eye. He then took it up—its head fell—its legs pense God's mercies than execute God's judgments." The right hon. de learned Gentleman then read extracts from opinions delivered on the subject by Dr. Buchanan, the missionary, and the celebrated dissenting minister, the late Robert Hall, was as lifeless as before. He then laid it amin on the ground and retired to some

distance; in about five minutes it war-raised its band, looked around, and de camped at full speed. Notes of a Naturalist. ut five minutes it warily

The Rev. Mr. Avery.—The annual con-erence of the New England Methodis opal Church is now in session in Bos-The Rev. Mr. Avery is present, and will take part in the proceedings. We learn that when Mr. Avery, arrived at Bristol on Sunday, in a stoop, from Newport, the Methodist meeting in that town had just closed. No one of his friends had heard of his acquittal, and many had serious doubts as to the final result; the last intelligence received, having been, that ten of the jury, were, on their first leaving the Court room, against his innocence. The intelligence had been conveyed to Mrs. Avery. While some of his friends were discussing his probable fate, as they were walking along, one exclaimed to the other. er, as a sloop neared the wharf—' There is brother Avery, now!'—and sure enough he stood in the companion way bowing to his friends. The news spread; friends flocked round him from all quarters; and before he reached his house, he was sur rounded by crowds of his brethren, and acquaintances. The first news which his her husband himself, as he opened the door, with a welcoming throng behind him, and announced his escape from the thrall. The shock, a friend informs us,

Joel Clough has been convicted of th barbarous and unprovoked Murder of Mrs. Hamilton at Mount Holly, N. J., in April last, (an account of which was published di rectly afterwards in this paper,) and sentenced to be hung on the 26th of July.

A strange creature.- A gentleman trav-

lling to Pittsburgh, from one of the neigh bearing towns, stopped to see a friend, and left his horse tied on the road. On his rebearing towards the control of the road. On his return he found the animal had slipped his bridle. While in pursuit of him he met a vial, or the nose of a lamp filler. Such as are not killed by coming in contact with · Have you seen a strange creature, any "Och, by the powers, you may well say pantry are sufficient security against ants. that." "Where?" "Just youder."— It is said that ants will not climb over a that." That I will in less than no time at all almost," said the man, approaching a small wood of young timber. "Ah, there he is wood of young timber. "Ah, there he is sure enough, honey!" The gentleman looked up, and said "I do not see him." "Then, by saint Patrick, you must be blind—not see him! Just east your two good looking eyes in that direction—och, by the powers of mud, what's he about now? Only see how he swallows his head!" "Why, sir, that's a turtle and not a horse."—'A horse! and who the deuce said it was a horse? Sure a horse is not a strange creatise; but that's a strange creature," added he, pointing to it with fear and trembling, "and he has a saddle on; but, hang me if I'd bridle him for the

whole kingdom of North America.

wealthy neighbours will keep their coun-tenance. Besides reading all these papers weekly-and one more which a fri gives him-he finds time to read as much more in scientific and other useful books. He does a good day's work each day; and conduct a sample of the truest heroism, risualling each other in the services they with glory, and makes ianguage itself almost divine! What is it that gives to participated in their exertion. The next Coleridge's 'Hymn before Sunrise in the paper." He does not sit down after doing the standard of the course of a week, as many of those who cannot "find time to read a single paper." He does not sit down after doing

Belfust (Me.) Republican Journal.

Soap Ley has been accidentally discovered by a soap boiler to be excellent for garden walks or house yards. He spread in a wet state the black sulphurous resi-duum of the ley tubs on the alleys of his garden—which would not raise any grass or weeds afterwards, nor permit any growth within some inches of the place. Delighted with the discovery, he had merely to put a covering of the sand over the refuse to obtain the finest walks possible-and having had occasion to repave his yard, he used the like soft refuse instead of mortar which soon hardened and cemented the stones so well that the heaviest carriages occasioned no disadjustment. Rev. Dncy. apud Silliman.

A WESTERN SPROUT.

Beni. B. Prichard, of Montgomery coun y, Ky. was born in 1791 -being at this ne 42 years old—lived temperately and labored hard in his youth—served a tour of military duty, and was taken prisoner during the unfortunate compaign of Win-chester in the North, in 1812—at which time he weighed 200 pounds; in August last, he had increased to 450, and, being still in a thriving condition, now weight 483 poundo. Nashvill Republican.

It has been stated that graves ready nade are offered for sale in New Orlean —an appalling proof of the mortality at that place. In noticing it, the Boston Morning Post, with melancholy truth ob-serves:—"How many strangers and so-journers, who have visited this place in pursuit of wealth have perhaps passed by their own graves, little thinking that they had seen, without knowing it, the bounds culty read on the bottom:—
of all their ambition, and all their earthly "Lay me down as I was before." hopes."

LOUISVILLE, JUNE 1 .- Horrid Mund LOUISVILLE, JUNN 1.—Horrid Murder, We learn by a private letter, that a most horrid murder was committed on the 17th ult., about twelve miles from Hopkinsville in this State. A Mrs. Miller was drowned by a negro woman who threw her into a very wide and deep well, at a time when the rest of the family were from home. The woman has confessed, that she was instigated to the deed by a negro man whom Miller (the husband of the deceased) had employed to commit the had employed to commit the murder—
had employed to commit the murder—
The negro man on being arrested, stated that Miller had employed him; although there is no legal evidence against Miller, so strong were the circumstances, that he, so strong were the two negroes, were committed to await their trial in August. A miller of Mrs. Miller acknowledged before sister of Mrs. Miller acknowledged the grand jury, which was in session at the time, that she had two children by Miller, and it is believed that he wished to put his wife out of the way in order that he might There was very great marry her sister. There was very great excitement in the neighborhood, in conse quence of the high respect entertained for the deceased, who was the daughter of a respectable and pious man by the name of Gray .- [Herald.]

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Snyder of Pendleton Va. was in 1828, kidnapped from home, and every effort on the part of her relatives and friends proved unavai relatives and friends proved unavailing, until within a few days past. She was then found in the family of Col. John Hove, of Fairfax county, Va. at whose house she had been residing since 1829. About a year after her absence from home, the lit-tle girl was found by Col. Hove in the custody of a woman insane, who was going about the country soliciting alms. The woman could give no account of the girls parentage. The change produced in the child during four years, was so great that the father did not, at first, identify her as his, but certain marks on her body suon proved the relation between them.

AGRICULTURE.

To DESTROY ANTS IN GARDENS.—Open their nests with a hoe, and pour in boiling water from a tea kettle. Or, pour a little the spirits of turpentine immediately to their heels. A few drops in a cle

chalk line, even after sugar. Thou have faith in the saying, may try the expe-

extrapting bugs cockroaches, &c. Some recommend the placing of a piece of bark or a chip, at intervals throughout the inclosure under which these animals may hide themselves during the day, and be ready for business at the approach of night. Southern Plant

Scene in a Mail Coach .- (lu Virginia -the day hot-a gentleman comes into the stage where there are eight passengers,

with a cigar in his mouth.)
"Gentlemen, I hope I do not incommode you,"—puff, puff,—smoke. smoke.

Answer.—" Not at all, sir," was the reply of a gentleman who had hitherto -"not at all, sir."

[The coach goes on, full of smoke—all taking long breaths—and by and by a most fetid odor arises.]
"What's that" asked the cigar smok-

er, "that hateful odor? What can it Answer .- " Assafætida, sir, I am regaing myself. I hope I do not income

ou, sir."
The Smoker.—" That's too good," (away goes the cigar-and the good tem-

per of the company is restored.) Port. Adv.

From the Boston Gazette.

We understand, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that Dr. Web er, of New Haven, Conn. is now engaged in preparing for publication, a new edition of the Bible, with a view of correcting the grammatical inaccuracies in the common version, omitting obsolete terms and phrases, and changing those indelicate expressions in the old Testament, which now give pain both to

the reader and hearer. The edition will not be a new translation but a revision of the language of the present. it is stated, is undertaking with the advice and approbation of many respectable and learned gentlemen of the clergy and laity. The Magpie .- Wherever it be, wild or ame, this is the monkey of birds, full of mischief and mimicry. A gentleman tole Mr. Howit, that one he kept, having stoles

various articles, was watched by rowly; and was at length seen by him busy in the garden gathering pebble with much solemnity and a studied air, dropping them in a hole about eighteen inches deep, made to receive a fin After dropping each stone, it cried 'carack! triumphantly, and set off for another. Making himself sure that he had found the object of his search, the gentleman went to the place, and found in the hole a poor toud, which the magpie was hole a poor toud, which the magpie stoning for his amusement.

A number of laborers, believers in Kidd's oney, at work in a field, accidently discovered upon the top of a large ston inscription in ancient characters, which on deciphering, read as follows:

"Take me up and I'll tell you more." Eager for the money, and entertaining no doubt of their being close upon it. they immediately set about raising the stone-After tugging and toiling several hours they finally succeeded, and with some diffi-

[Hartford Review.

Thomas C justing Hogues Eng, a stock of Tools a which is and rea of the b Several Tumer & maki do shle am the win

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THE CAROLINIAN.

PLAT JUSTITIA BUAT COBLUM.

BALABURY:

JUNE 24, 1855.

are authorised to announce Hom

athorised to announce Daniel M unger, hisq. as a Candidate for the County

tion in this paper, on treating, Ed. me sage defenders of the Constitu The act of Assembly on the subject of ing, is also published by request.

ndsy the 16th inst., Bishop fres Diocese of North Carolina preached, in his town, to a numerous and highly pleased On Sunday, two sduits and o child were baptised, seven adults were confir med, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered. The Bishop intends to each in Charlotte on Fuesday the 25th, and ill proceed, thence. Westward.

ILL-FATED RALEIGH.

h was with the deepest sorrow, and symof another fire in the City of Raleigh. on Sunday morning, the 16th, between 12 and er of fire. It was first discovered in the uper story of Mr. Cobb's coach-makers shop, on Cassa's old tavern stand. It is proted to have been the work of an inpicion. The Raleigh Register gives

ing the buildings occupied by Turner & thes, as a Book Store, and by Benj. S., as a Dry Good Store. Also, a heavy to Goarlage Timber, Leather, all his land a good deal of work, among

ds, but none of them any serious Not one dollar was insured!

STATE RIGHTS.

Nothing has had a greater tendency to ren he doctrine of State Interposition, odious errible, than the ugly name of Nullifea-

bocs, with gristly spectres, blood and carguns, trumpets, drums, blunderhusse That superstitions old dames ursery children, should go into apasms at re mention of such raw-heads and blooes, is not surprising : but it is passing ally when they have actually been prov

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to be mere creatures of imagination. The time has been when the terms metho seceders, dissenters, and puritan, were of reproach, and were associated, in the of some men, with every thing detestabut sound has yielded to sense, and these ary sects. The time has been, and it is ecase in some countries, when the term an-Christian dog! - was opprobriously d to the meek and humble followers of siah. And there are yet multitudes, in Christian I. a's, who, some from ignor and others from wanton malignity, take tht in scoffing at the doctrines of Christian ad in persecuting those who espous

s men, and men of sense, should ler these fac's, and should be taught by to hesitate before they join in the hue cy against every individual who has the dence to acknowledge his belief in des which Andrew Jackson has been made den, but which were once, in better and under happier auspices, considered thodox creed of the friends of union and -Now, what is the meaning of Nullifils it, as some insist, synonymous with and simply means nothing more nor less sabing roid, and of no effect; peaceful Rusture, and in many bunds and other ments. Many of the old 13, and some of w. States have at different times resorter d and of no force or effect within their

follow it : but on the contrary, we have

gated power, or of one which ugh delegated, was oppressive in its opera.

Of the first kind was the act resisted by rolling of the last kind, the embargo by Messachusetts. We shall now give nnes of the great State of N. York :

and firmnes of the great State of N. York:

IF THE LESTRIATURE OF N. YORK,

On the Sth November, 1831—

Mr. Tallmedge in the House of Saembly of fored a Resolution against the right of Congress to licence, and to demand Tonnage Duties from Canal boats in that State, which was adopted almost unanimously, declaring that "Whereas it appears to this Legislature, after due consideration that the claim on the part of the United States, to require boats which navigate our Canals, to be enrolled or licensed and to may legislight—and in regard to the circumstances under which it is made, such claim is so evidently unjust and oppressive, that the interference of this State is called for in defence of its citizena—Therefore:

Therefore:
Resolved, (If the Senate concur) that th the United States be requested, to use their ut-most endeavors to prevent any such unjust and oppressive exaction for Tonnage duties on boars navigating the Canals from being carried into effect."

" From that time (1824) to the present, or

"From unofficial and informat explanations it was supposed that the pretensions of the General Government would not be renewed. Mr Van Buren said that he had read in the public papers, that instructions had recently been given to the Collector of Buffaloe, to demand of every boat navigating the Ganal, a Tonange Du try and an entrance fee. He had understoot the same, from other, though unofficial sources. This, he observed, was a subject in which the people of the State of New York, as would naturally be supposed, took a deep interest. The look upon the claim as in every way unwarrantable: and if submissed to-destructive of their highest and dearest increase. As, however there might be a miscale on the subject, though he feared these was none, he would for the present, forbear making thus animadversion which, should the case be as represented, the and ready for delivery. His loss, exclusive of the buildings, cannot be less than \$24.000. Several persons lost carriages sent for repair, among whom were Judge Nash, of Hibborough and Col. Wm. Histon, of this county. The Rail Road Company also lost a handsome Car body.

Timer & Hughes. Between four and six thousaid dollars worth of Stock, and a considerable amount damaged, by being thrown from the windows.

Between two and three to said a diars worth of goods.

Fillows & Hugwood A quantity of Tin, Glam, County and a considerable with the said of the Peddral Government. That, if in this mistaken, the act itself was unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, an encroache ment on the tights of the State which sur county and the Hugwood A quantity of Tin, Glam,

Muphy A valuable wooden building, grees wis le determined not to press New York put a check to it, these men pied by him as a Jewellery Store, to the last extremity. No indeed; the "En" among themselves, that they will re with seven or eight hundred dollars pire State" could not be triff d with, like lit- any candidate, who is so unmin bully then, as he has since grown up to be, state, as openly to violate them, by dreaching nor was he then, so anxious for fight, merely their fellow-citizens with whiskey, as swine are been, willing to take as much as he could get put on this resolution in Society, some voted been, willing to take as much as he could get put on this resolution in Society, some voted been, willing to take as much as he could get put on this resolution in Society, some voted been, willing to take as much as he could get put on this resolution in Society, some voted been, without the hard a fight; but "thir- against it but a majority for it. Those who reform—not any more of his poor servants, by The advocates of the resolution may have turning them out of doors—but himself We moral object in view, for it can be seen how the never to see him sgain sping the fantastic tricks of a young Russian Autocrat, but return ing to that peaceable, dimified, and justice lo-ving course, which alone can secure for him the the friends of each were in the society, how lly connected with "all sorts" of affection, the respect, and the confidence of a ask can this resolution favor one party me

Every thing relative to this ancient and pecu Har people is so interesting, not only to the christian, but to every philosophic reader of mated and able debate, in the British House of Commons, on a motion to remove the Jewish disabilities and to extend their political privileges. Who can witness the progress of chris tianity and, particularly its happy influence upon the condition of the once universallydespised and persecuted feraclites, without eeling a thrilling conviction that the fu filment of the prophecies is hastening to a consumma tion?-We anticipate with-awful anxiety the arrival of the day when the following prophecy of one of their sublimest writers shall be literally fulfilled.

"And He shall se' up an ensign for the na tions, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We are gratified to find from a certificate of the Rail RoadCommissioners of Fayetteville that they have not abandoned the project of a road from that place to the Yadkin. It will be seen, by a notice we publish, that the people of Ral igh, too, are awake on this subject; and the it up. many distinguished names, embarked in the enterprize, ensure its ultimate, and, we think speedy success. May the work " go bravely budly associated) system of improvement can dis-senthral N Carolina from many of the "ills right: Now, whatever is morally and religiously right can, at no time be wrong: Moral and rehat flesh is heir to."

TO THE PUBLIC.

od for this purpose towns in this State.
David L. Swain
Henry Seawell

J Grant Geo. W Haywoo Western R. Gales W. S. Whitaker Parker Rand Bev. Daniei
William M'Phee
Phos. G. Scott
Thos. J Lanay George E. Badge Daniel L. Barrin E. P. Guion
Jun Beckwith
T. P. Devereux
Charles L. Hinto
Nath'l G. Rand

ed to insert the above notice as early as practicable

effect."

This was the first step of resistance, Eighteen months after this, Mr Van Bung in the U. States' Senate gave notice that his State would revist to the lust extremity." The following are his remarks in the Senate of the U. S. May 19, 1836:

May 19, 1836:

June 4, 1833

ON TREATING TO INPLUENCE ELECTIONS

writers in the "Yadkin & Catawb ournal," the friends of Temperance, or of In of Temperance Societies, then, well, may the friends"-In the paper before the last, it charged on those members of the Society, who that they, or some of them have political jects in view, and a good portion of the las

drenched with swill. When the question was candidates :-- out this cannot be the ca it is clear that the resolution is in general terms licens. If this resolution acts unequally, this los qui nected with the candidates themselves, or of religion and morality,—and expressly prohi-from the materials of which the parties are bited by the laws of the State; it is fatal to the composed; -that is, it must arise, either from the fact, that one set of candidates are more adroit at dealing out whiskey, or have more throats of the people instead of their reason,—money to expend in that way than the other :--- it gives the rich candidate an advantage over or, that the individuals of one party, are more the candidate that is poor in purse, though he easily kept in drill by the force of whiskey than may be rich in virtue and intelligence, it lead those of the other. Now will some of the op-ponents of the resolution come out and tell us, which of these suppositions is the one they rely it file the State Dockets with indictments, and on, or whether either be? If these be the increases the taxes on the people; -it does all grounds they go on, then it follows that the po-litical manoeuvre they speak of amounts to this. I'hat one party wishes to strengthen ii-has exposed it in vain,—the act of assembly sen by putting a stop to a vicious practice,---and prescribed the penalty in vain,- reason and el the other party wishes to strengthen itself by

tice, or the one that wishes to rise by keeping nterprize, ensure its ultimate, and, we think, peedy success. May the work "go bravely on!" for we are convinced that nothing but a strictly of the second convinced that nothing but a strictly of the second convinced that nothing but a strictly of the second convinced that nothing but a strictly of the second convince that nothing but has been strictly on the second convince the seco ligious principles are like straight lines in mathe-matica, they ran straight onward, they cannot be warped to suit purposes—they will not yield to TO THE PUBLIC.

It is understood that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol have determined to the laws of expediency, the moment you attempt to bend them, they break. When let me laws of Congress which they thought option and unconstitutional set we have never seen disunion or civally seen an amicable adjustment of the capitol have determined to the arrangements that have been made, will call together a large number of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of this state.

It is believed that this meeting will afford a law have never seen disunion or civally seen an amicable adjustment of the ment with respect to the various projects of the country, we have the sometimes the individual State yield the in the wrong, to the dict es of respectable of the country, and perhaps unity of action in support of such aye.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is understood that the Commissioners appointed the warped to suit purposes: they will not yield to the laws of expediency, the object to the unit of the laws of expediency, the object to bend them, they break. When let use of such as a rule of action is out of time? when before this dat together a support of such aye is favorable opportunity to ascertain public senting the country and the individual State yield the country and the perhaps unity of action in support of such aye.

omfortable thing, in the dog days to have con-

lebasing: And this is unconstitutional! If it b utional to regulate their own votes, must be equally unconstitutional to regulatheir own throats, and as a neo quence it will be unconstitutional in some me

Again: We have it in the Jou

stion may be the means of cutting one in the mean of cutting one in the means of cutting one in the means of cutti and his honesty to promote the welfare of ou Bless us this would be a terrible affair! bu reader have you ever been at a muster-ground der? Why, starting at the Captain the glas would hardly reach the Corporal, much less ge were a little thirsty. No! wine, beer and cimay see, you may see pail fulls of whisk of these candidates to drink, and some of the Then comes quarrelling, and fighting. taxes to be paid by the people to meet the

of his wisdom, and much less of his honesty. If ng good, not in perpetuating evP, let him us his efficiency in putting down a public vice.

Yes. Mr. Editor, the practice of candida treating at elections, ought to be put down,purity of the elective franchise, —it subverts the freedom of elections; it addresses itself to the the other party wishes to strengthen itself by encouraging that practice. This is the plain one sense of it, and I defy the most cunning advocate of intemperance to give any other meaning to it. This then being the true sense of it, and that is the way marked out in the "esolution of the Iranperance society. Let but ten substantial men in each Captain's company when party is less censurable, "the one that wishes to rise by putting down a victous practice, or the one that wishes to rise by the party is the party in the one that wishes to rise by putting down a victous practice, or the one that wishes to rise by putting down a victous practice. ong as the candidates can carry their ends ter what his talents may be,- let this be done and you will hear of no more treating at mu ters in Nowan; but these pledges should not be reade and broken—they must be carried out honestly, first y, and independently.—To make them, and then to violate them, under some fu-tile pretents, vill be bringing ridicule on the men, and, what is worse, will be russous to the

is not a member of any Temperance society, by who is a friend of Temperance, and of the purity of the elective franchise.

P. S. Will you, Mr. Editor, oblige me, an robably many of your subscribers, by public ing the resolution of the Rowan Temp inw of the State p obibiting treating under the penalty of disquarifying the person, who does so, tor a seat in the Legislature.

AN ACT to suppress that

In this vicinity, on Prid y the 14th fast, 10f ohn Kelly, in the Stat year of his ago.

STILLS & TLY WARE. THE subscriber respectfully informs the pub-lic that he has so present on hand, a large

COPPER STILLS

made of the best materials, and by first workmen, which he is disposed to sell lo CASH, or on a short credit to punctua

DAN'L. H. CRESS.
Soliabury. June 'S. 1833. 3:83

No TICE.

E. DICKSON AS now received the whole of his new received the whole of his new received the whole of his new received the straight of every description of Boots. Shees and Pumps for gentlemen;—which he warrants to be made of the best materials, in a substantial and fashlonable, and which he will sell low for OASH, or to punctual customera, on a short predit. Salahury, June 20, 1833.

STRAYED, from the subscriber of having a white streak in his furchese having a white streak in his forehead and a cut on his humaring so that he moves lame in that leg; he is about 14.1-2 hands high and is marked on his left shoulder by the collar, he will also be noticed sucking wind. Any person finding said Horse and giving the subscriber notice at Epring Hop. P. Office in York Dist. S. C. shall be liberally rewarded. iberally rewarded.

JOHN JACKSON.

June 18th 1833. 3 83

NEW CHEAP SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE firm of HACKETT & LEMLE having been dissolved, the business in future will be conducted by

S. LEDELY & SOM, New-York & Philadelphia, A COMPLETE ASSORTEENT OF Spring and Summer

GOODS, Of the lates. Importations consisting of Dry-Goods, & Grocorios, Mara, Bonurts & Shoes, Hard-Ware, Cullery, and

PLATED WARE, Saddlerg, Crockery, &c. &c -ALSO-Carpender's, Cabinet-Maker's, and

Blacksmith's Tools. CHOOL BOOKS,
And all other articles usually kept in retained, which they intend elling at small profits for cash, or on a short credit to punctual

fits for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

They respectfully invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine the assortment for themsenters.

Cotton, Corn, Osta, Flaxesed, Besswar, Tallow, and almost every description of country produce will be taken at fair prices, in exchange for goods.

Sullebury, V. G. 1st May, 1833. 744

A O LBD.

G. Walter Juson, M D. Surgeon Dentist

RICHMOND. VA. WILL visit Salisbury on t'ac 270 of this month, and remain short period, every operation requisite to preserve and beautify the Teet late approved principles. Littles waited on at their dwelling

(7 The Reverend Clergy attende May 12, 1833.

Blank Warrants, Nicely Printed on Fine Paper, FOR SALE MERE-CHEAP

CATAWBA SPRINGS

In Co. M. C. May 24, 1839. " GIRS

BOOK STORE

merment of such Books as are in general deamed in this part of the minury. He will ended for to procure, at an early day, n s and letter to procure, at an early day, n s and letter to publications. We had, also, Blank Books, Maps, Paper of various qualities, Quille, Inkvands, Pen-knives, Speciacles, Thermometers. Pencils, States, Gr. Gr. He hopes to make his catabilishment worth of the patronage of an anightesed a meaning DANISL GOULD; Charlotte, June 3, 1833.

NUTICE. AM and us to close my business in the County of R. wan and a duty I owe to my DEBTORS, induces me to give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that all notes, accounts, and demands whatsoever must be settled forthwith or, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them in a course of collection where COSTS will be incurred.

L will attend at Mockeville every law day for the purpose of effection this object.

ROBERT HARGRAVE AND WAY 24/A. 1833.

MOTIOE.

THE Certificate for thicken that of the Cupital or Join St ck of the State Bunk of North Carolina

NOTICE

is hereby given to all persons cources ned, that I shall apply to the President of said Bank, either in person or by agent to issue a duplicate there-13 91.

JOHN SCOTT. Ex'r. Natisbury, May 28: 1833.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRA HAM having been charged last summer in running between Charleston and Che raw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing see

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will anable her to reach Cherawat all times excepts an uncon-

non low liver, when her of Bost.

ightened 1 the Expence of Bost.

J. B. CLOGIS.

Charleston Sept. 26. 1031.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.

J. R. C.

NEW BINDERY. WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the uncribers have established or BOOK-BLYDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, that are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and nestest manner, on reasonable terms.

36:1

Rateigh, Aug. Raleigh, Aug

NOTICE. UNAWAY from the subscriber on many evening the 14th Apoil last, without lang provincation, a bound boy, by the name of NA-HAN SMITH, he is between ditteen and one rading with, harbouring, employing, feeding, or clothing of sald boy, as I shall derisins plus he law inforce against any as uterading. Any person who will return said boy to me action, house shall be reasonably past fire and doing.

THOMAS CHAPTIN Forby of the Tadhin, Rewan 'by N. C. near Pulsan, June 10, 1853

South-Blver Bridge T is books are now open, and oir court use open for six weeks, at the store of Thomas. Cowan in Salmbury rost the store of sers Clament & Kells Mackwills, a substituent Hases, Ess. Fulton for subscriptions to be South Yadkin Bridge THE Outsign 1998.

May, 26th 1833.

Blank Deeds, Parery description, neglity Printed.



POETRY.

The following touching and beautiful stanzas are a just tribute of Poetry and affection to a lovely and beloved child, sciently called from scenes and associations hallowed by every tie of love and touches, to a "cluser walk with God." THE BARLY DEAD.

Too bright, too beautiful for earth, Was she who gladdened every heart? The blessed sunbeam of each hearth, Her light seemed of our life a part! Ween -for her voice will greet no more. Weep for ner brow of love is dim! Where Heaven's eternal fountains pour, Her spirit breaths its glorious hy mn.

Mother of her, our loved and dead, The' many a fair plant round thee bi Long will thy bitter tears be shed. ere the pale roses shade her tomb : Wet, as thou mourn'st, remember too, She hath been spared the toil and strife, The wasting griefa, the dreams untrue, The thousand ills of human life.

Remember, when mid your sweet band Thou art offering up thy soul in prayer.
That she who treads the "better land," Her vow with thine is mingling there ! Thou hast the memory of her wor Thy future's shadowy vail to cheer; The brief her pilgrimage on earth, Twas marked by virtues rare and dear, Pather ! rejoice that once thou'st called

So rich a treasure all thy own-Rejnice, e'en tho' by cares enthralled, That o er thy pat h ber love once sho Speak of her oft to those who still Around thee shed hope's blissful ray; And, as with joy their young heart's thrill, Biers flim, who thus hath strewn thy wa

Sisters, at noon and eve who'll miss, As wearied from you halls ye come, Ber bounding step, her playiul kiss, Her laughing glance to greet you ho New pleasures in your path will spring, New ties perchance will round you twin Hath aught more fair than her we shi

Brothers! it seemed a darkened hour When from this world your playmate pass'd When on each tree and bursting flower Your idol sister gased her last : The turf is on bert and for you Love's harp its sweetest chord hath lostrothers! prove to her memory true, As on life's wave your barks are tossed.

The turf is on ber! Weep not now-All blessings grows the early dead? She was called home, ere from her brow One trace of radiant mirth had fied: Knowing but Love's unclouded sun, Her dream of earth was bright as brief-Rejoice, that when the goal she won, Her crown had not a withered leaf! E.

From the Alexandria Gasette "ARE WE ALMOST THERE!" Are we almost there—are we almost there Said a dying girl, as she drew near home-Are those our poplar trees which rear Their forms so high 'gainst the heavens' bl

Then she talked of her flowers, and thought Where the ould water splash'd o'er the large white stone.

And she thought it would soothe like a fair Could she shrink from that fount when the

fever was on. While yet so young, and her bloom grew less, They had borne her away, to a kindlier clime

For she would not tell that 'twas only distress Which had gathered life's rose in its sweet spring time. At many a book and many a shrine-

At the sculptured niche, and the pictured t And marked from high places the sun's decline But in secret she sighed for a quiet spot, Where she of had played in childhood's hor The' shrub or flowret marked it not, "I'was dearer to her than the gayest bower.

And oft did she ask, "Are we almost there?" But her voice grew faint, and her blush's cheek pale,

And they strove to soothe her, with useless car As her sighs would escape on the evening gale Then swiftly, more swiftly, they hurried her or But anxious hearts felt a chill despair, For when the light of that eye was gone, And the quick pulse stopp'd, she was al there !

(COMMUNICATED BY A YOUNG VOTARE O THE MUERS.] Oh the delightful, pleasing theme, Awake our joys, and let us sing ; That man was made, and in his side A rib was found to make his bride. The dearest object we can view. le a kind wife that's made for you,

That's made to wipe away your tears, And be a cordial for your fears. Oh! for the gift of such a friend Let us our days in praises spend, And love the object he has given, As a kind gift that came from Heaven,

Happy the man that bath a wife. That's blessed with love and clear of stri He shall be bleg. for Christ the Lord Ha h thus declared in His own word.

The friends and neighbors next shall a The blessings of their love and care, O ! with the gift of such a friend. May I be blest unto my and.

vears ago, although published now for the first time, and is ascribed to the pen of the Rev. James Milnor, now of New York, formerly of Philadelphia, member of Congress, and particuarly intimate with Mr. Rand lpi. -How well he has described Mr. Rate dolph's style of orraiory, all who have heard him will bear witness ; and how felicitously his appearance, and the effect of that and his eloquence upon pectator and auditor, every one's recollection will equally verify. Still more happy is he in delineating the character of the disease which preyed upon Mr. Randolpn, and made his life but a protracted death, while its slow progress, and the rapidity with which he rallied from its assults, persuaded he world, and at last his friends, tust it was imaginary.

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke.

The following sketch of this distinguished oracor, written thirty years ago, but never published, is furnished by a gentleman who has been in the habit of intimacy with Mr. Randolph ever eince. It was written off-hand fter residing with him in the same hotel at Georgetown, for some weeks. in a constant, familiar intercourse, which has continued at intervals until the period of his decease. The writhe life and conduct of Mr. Randolph, during all their subsequent acquaintance, give him occasion to believe for moment that his early impressions

degree erroneous. N. Y. Cour.
Mr. Randolph is, beyond compariproportioned, he is the most graceful man in the world, and with an almost feminine voice he is more distinctly heard in the House than either Mr. D --, or Roger N--, though the former is more noisy than a field preacher, and the latter more vociferous than a crier of oysters. When of Congress, Mr. Randolph looks like of Congress, Mr. Randolph looks like very circumstance that should excite men among our rulers and legislators, additional commiseration, too often to make felly silent and wickedness to speak, there is in almost sublimity in the effect proceeding from the sin- flippant ridicule. gular contrast in his height when seated or standing. In the former his shoulders are raised, his head depressed, his body bent; in the latter, he is seen with his figure dilated in the attitude of inspiration, his head raised, his long thin finger pointing, and his dark, clear chesout eye flashing lightning at the object of his overwhel-

ming sarcasm. Mr. Randolph looks, acts, and speaks like no other man I have ever een. He is original, unique in every thing. His style of oratory emphatically his own. Often diffusive and discursive in his subjects, his language is simple, brief, & direct; & however he may seem to wander from the point occasionally, he never fails to return to it with a bound, illuminating it with flashes of wit, or the happies illustrations drawn from the sources of a retentive mem ry, and a rich imagination. Though ecce tric in his own slaves, was that of the kindest master, and he always called his the ordinary affairs of life and his intercourse with the world. there will be found more of what is common sense in his speeches than in those of any other man in Congress. His illustrations are almost always drawn from the most familiar sources, nd no man is so happy in allusions to fables, proverbs, and the ordinary incidents of human life, of which he has been a keen observer. His is not hat fungous species of eloquence which expands irself into empty declamation, sacrificing strength, clearness and perspicuity, to the more popular charm of redundant metaphors, and periods rounded with all the precision of the compass. Mr. Randolph is a man of wit, and wit deals in comparisons; vet his language is perfectly simple and less figurative than that of any of our distinguished speakers. -This I attribute to the clearness and vigor of his conceptions. When a man distinctly comprehends his subject, he will explain himself in a few when he is incapable of giving it a umphs of the eloquence of Patrick precise and definite form, his language

be sent there for no other purpose than to bork at him, M. Rundolph ing and debisitated frame, to relieve never becomes loud or boisterous, but itself a moment from the eternal imatters the most biting sare sam, with a pressi n of its own unnecessary wormanner the most irritatingly tout. rvings.

the roarings of M—L—, the bel-lowings of R———, or the bleat-ing of the roay and scentorian Robert called an honest man. His word and Ross. In all the requisites of a great his bond are equally to be relied onorator he has no superior, and in the greatest of all, that of attracting, of sacrificing her interests to his own charming, riveting the attention of his ambition, so no man can justly charge hearers, no equal in this country or him with the breach of any private perhaps in the world.

done, in having his conduct misrepre- much more common than political insented, his foibles exaggerated, and tegrity, and where it is too much the his peculiarities caricatured. The custom to forget the actions of a man fault is in some measure his own. in our admiration of his speeches. He spires no adversary, and he has It is with regret I add, that this no right to expect they will spare him. brilliant man, who has already attrac-In this respect his example may well ted the attention, not only of his counbe a warning, to inculc te among ri- trymen, but of the world, will in all val leaders the necessity of toleration probability, survive but a few years. in politics as well as religion. That His health appears irretrievably lost, he is irritable, capricious, and careless and his constitution irreparably injurof the feelings of those for whom he ed. A prem ture decay seems gradhas no particular respect or regard, ually creeping upon all his vital powno one will deny. That he is impa- ers, and an inevitable unseen influence tient in argument and intolerant of appears to be dragging him to the opposition, is equally certain, and the grave. At the age of thirty, with all whole world it ows that he is little the world in his grasp, wealth in his solicitious to disguise his contempt or possession, and glory and power in dislike. But much of this peevish irritability may find its origin and excuse in his physical sufferings, Almost from his boyhood, he has never known the blessings of health, nor ter bears his testimony that nothing in ever euj yed its anticipation. His constitution is irretrievably broken; and though he may live many years, At the distance of a hundred yards, they will, in all probability, be years of anxiety and suffering, embittered boy of premainre growth; approach of his character were in the slightest by the ridicule, instead of soothed by him, and at every step his appearance Mr. Randolph is, beyond comparison, the most singular and striking ever apt to suppose that a man cannot metamorphosed into an old man, be sick without dying. Men linger- You will then see a face such as you person I have ever met with. As an ing under the slow consuming tyran-never saw before, never will see prator he is unquestionably the first ny of a constitutional infirmity, and gain; if he likes you, a smile, such in this country, and yet there are few dying, not by inches, but the hundreth as you never beheld on the face of any men who labor under so many physi- part of inches, seem to me among other man; and when that smile pascal disadvantages. He seems made the most pitiable of the human race, ses away, a countenance bearing an up of contradictions. Though his per- The world, and even their friends, expression of long continued anxiety son is exceedingly tall, thin, and dis- come at last to believe their malady imaginary; their complaints without he ert ache. cause. They grow tired of hearing a man always proclaiming himself a victim to disease, yet at the same time taking his share in the business, and apparently in the enjoyments of life, and living on like the rest of his but this is nothing more than the ous than a crier of ovsters. When seated on the opposite side of the hall that never felt a wound," and the to heaven there were more such mad

> In this painful situation is Mr. Randolph at present, and it seems to me that an apology, at least, for his selfish disregard of the feelings Bexible integrity both in public and of others, may be found in his own hopeless suff-rings, and the want of sympathy. I know of no situation more calculated to make a man a misanthrope; and those who are foremost and londest in their condemnation of Mr. Randolph would that he will not leave behind any man do well to look into their own hearts, place themselves in his situation, and then ask whether it does not nature ally lead to, though it may not justify, occasional irritation, or even habitual ill temper. I here speak of this distinguished men as the world speaks of him. But so far as I saw him, and this was at all hours, he is full of benignity and kindness. His treatment of servants, and especially personal attendant "Johnny," a circumstance to my mind strongly indicative of habitual good will towards him To me, from whose admiration or applause he could, at that time at least, anticipate neither honor or advantage, his behavior was uniformly kind, almost affectionate, and it will be very long before I lose the recollection of his conciliating smale, the music of his mellow vice, or the

gives occasion to cold neglect, or

magic of his gentle manners. We passed our evenings together, or, I may perhaps rather say, a good portion of the night, for he loved to sit up late, because, as he was wont to say, the grave, not the bed, was the place of rest for him. Ou these occasioes, there was a charm in his conversation I never found in that of any other person. Virginia was the goddess of his idolatry, and of her he delighted to talk. He loved ner so much sit up late, because, as he was wont to dess of his idolatry, and of her he delighted to talk. He loved her so much, and so dearly, that he sometimes almost forgot he was a citizen of the words and without metaphor; but United States. The glories and tri-Henry, and the ancient hospitality of becomes figurative, and his ideas, like the aristocracy of the Old Dominion, objects seen through a mist, have neither outline nor dimensions. Nothing is of more easy comprehension than the ideas and language of the greet orator of Virginia.

The ugh continually worried by the little terriers of the house, who seem to be sent there for no other and impatience were the spontaneous, perhaps, irrepressible efforts of a suffer-

But, wherever may be the defects

From the Richmond Whig.

JOHN EANDOLPH OF ROANOAK

The following sketch of Ms. Randolph's temper, no one can question his high and lofty independent of the perfection of his enunciation, that his lowest tones circulate like integrity as a public agent or a private echoes thro' the hall of Congress, and are more distinctly understood than he has never abandoned his princisobligation. In both these respects he Mr. Randolph has fared as most stands an illustrious example to a distinguished political leaders have country in which political talents are

perspective, he is, in constitution, an infirm old man, with light glossy hair, loosely behind with a black riband ; teeth white as ivory, an eye sparkling with intellect, and a countenance seamed with a thousand small wrinkles. he will be mistaken for an overgrown and suffering, that will make your

Such is Mr. Randolph, as he appeared to me at the age of thirty years, He may be wayward, eccentric, self. willed, nd erratic. His opponents some times insiduate that he is mad ashamed ; to assert and defend the ancient principles of our revolution to detect quack politicians, quack lawyers, and quack divines, and to afford to his countrymen in example of inprivate life. But he is original and unique in this as in every thing else; and when he departs this scene, in which he has suffered the maturdom of sickness and detraction combined. if living, I will bear this testimony. that can claim superiority over him, as a glorious orator, a sagacious, high minded, independent patriot, and indexibly honest man.

PUBLIC SALE VALUABLE GOLD MINES.

WILL be positively sold, at public outers in the town of Milledgeville, on the 15th day of July next, the following Lots: Let No. 1031 12th discrete, let section, 1053 12th do 1st do. 1195 2th do 1st do. 1195 27h de 646 12th de 861 12th de 8879 12th de 932 12th de 932 12th de 932 12th de 974 4th de 1039 3th de 1039 3 let de.

ALSO, do. being Daw son's Ferry

In the above list, are comprised the m Notes, with approved security for the payment of the instalments as they become due, will be required. The titles will be undoubted. THOWAS J. PARK.

JACOB PAGE, JASON H. WILSON, U. J. BULLOCK. WILLIAM WARD

U. J BUILLOCK.
WILLIAM WARD.
B. HARGHOVE,
SAMUEL TATE,
ROBERT S. PATTON,
THOMAS B. WARD.
WILLIAMS RUTHERFORD,
HENRY M. CLAY.
Milliams G. May 6, 1833. 8183
L. F. The Telescope, of Columbia, South
Carolina, the Gourier, of Charleston, South
Carolina, the Miner's Journal, of Charlotte,
North Carolina, and the Star, of Saleigh, North
Carolina, will, publish the above till the day of
the lamber, of Washington City, the Hanner, of Nashville, Tenners,
entil the Sth July next, and forward their accounts to me, in Milledgeville, forthwith the
payments.

GEORGE W. MUHRAY.

MEM CHEVD Spring & Summer GOODS.

GEO. W. BROWN, To now receiving from New York & Philade phis, a large and extensive assortment of Fresh and Fashionable

GOOD4,

Selected with great care and bought at the lowest cash prices; all of which, he is determined to sell at a very small profit for GASE, or on time to punctual dealers. His stock consists of every variety qually found in Stores in this section of country viz:

DRY COODS, Hardware, Groceries, Erockery, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine his Stock; for he thinks from the lowness of his prices to induce purchasers to buy. The usual kinds of produce taken is payment. 14t87 Salisbury, May 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Rowan Counv. the Clerk and Master will sell on the 17th day of July n the premises several Tracts of Land lying on Buffalo Creek in said County, belonging to the Heirs at Law of Francis Gibson, dec'd. One of 174 acres adjoining the lands of John Baker and others; one Trict of 5 acres, and one of about 25 acres adjoining the land of George Gibson and thers. The sale will take place on the largest tract; A credit of 12 months for one half and of 18 months for the other half will be allowed, and the nurchasers required to give bonds with good security for the purchase money on the day of sale.

SAML. SILLIMAN. c. m. e. June 8th, 1833.

Negroes Wanted. THE subscribers wish to purchase YOUNG & LIKELY

NEGROES,

Of both sexes. For such, the CASH will be paid, by making application, either personally or by letter, at Lexngton, Devidson County, N. C., to

HARGRAVE & HUMPHREYS. May 24th 1833. 771

> Treasury Department) April 12th 1833

N the late conflagration of the Treas sury building, nearly all the corespindence of the Secretary of the Freasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March 1833, was destroyed, including, as well the original letters and commuications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared; and authenticated by them, of ny letters (excepting those hereinatter alluded to,) which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio fooiscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plan and distinct or engrossing hand. Where the original can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cente for every hundred words will be defrayed by the Department.

been saved, and of which therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February 1833 rail the correspondence relating to the revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July 1832, and to apolications for the benefits of the acts of the 2nd March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved: and it i requested that, before any copy be made of any circular, letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

The correspondence which has

LOUIS MOLANE 74-3m Secretary of the Treasury

JOB PRINTINE EXECUTED WITH YEAT-AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice

Is MERERY given, that the firm of E. Belson and Chambers is dissolved by noting consent. All persons against whom they have claims arising before the last instant, are excitoned to come forward and settle the managest next, or they will find their accounts in the hands of Woodson Monroe for collecting.

ENDARGED SHUE STORE.

Ebenczer Dickson

the entire interest in the above mentioned firm; the stock of which was very good and extensive. But in addition to that, he is receiving tree the North a large and

Splendid Assortment of articles belonging to his line of business, in

Neatness, Cheapness and DURABILITY, he is confident that his assortment is excelled by none in the Southern Country. It consists (among other things.) of Gentlemen's

BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPs,

of the best quality and latest fashions. Also, a general assortment of Ladies' Shoes & Pumps, of all kind, such as

Scal-Shin, Calf-Shin, Marocco and Brunella,

of the neatest style and best workmanship and materials; all of which, he will sell low for materials; all of which, he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short cus-dit; Five per cent will be discounted to pus-chasers who pay on demand Mr. Dickson, makes his acknowledgements to the citizens of Salisbury, and the neighboring country, for the fiberal share of custom extended to him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Me still carries on the business of manufactu-ing

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

which he pledges nimself to do in the best style, out of the best materials, on the shortest notice. He has furnished himself with a strok of excellent Northern Soal Leather, and Calfof excellent Northern Soal Leather, and Calf-Skins, which he intends to have worked up in his sbop. He hopes the Ladies and Gentlemen one and all, will come and examine his assertment, for he can confidently recommend it as the most tasty, select and desirable of any ever brought to the Western part of the State, P. S. Orders from the country will receive the strictest attention and be failed with a much precision as though the person himself were personally present.

Saliabury, N. C. May, 1833

76if

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber aving qualified as Executrix of the Est te of AL egander R. Caldeleugh, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the one poscribed by act of Assembly, otherwise, they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. All persons in debted to said estate, are requested to come forw rd and pay, or secure their debts withour del.v.
E. 8 CALDCLEUGH, Exr'z.

Davidson Co 31 1833. 786 a

NOTICE.

THE certificate for Four shares of the Capital or J int Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, sub-scribed for in the name of Ja's, Locks and transferred to Philip Hanes late of Rown county, N. C. dec'd, beng lost or mislaid, Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that I shall apply to the President of said Bank, either in person or by agent to issue a duplicate thereof GEORGE HANES, Ext. duplicate thereof.

Salisbury, May 24th 1833.

State of North-Carolina

LINCOLN COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS April Term, 1833.

BURTON & CLAYTON Original attachmed to the William MARTIN: Property; Tappearing to the satisfaction d the Court that William Martin the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at of

Court-House in Lincolaton, on the third M nday in July next; Repley and plead to issue or Jadgment by default will be entered up against him.
Ordered by the Court that publication hereof be made six weeks successive ly in the Western Carolinian. V. McBEE, c.c.c.

New Tailor Shop

IN LEXINGTON V. C. Mr. Theophilus M. Simpson

M OST respectfully informs his triends, & the public at larger that he is now carrying on the Tailoria Business, in all its various branchs in the town of Lexington, N. C. the shop East of the Court House formerly occupied by P. Fowler. He regularly receives the later New York and Philadelphia fashions, hich will enable him to make 197

entleman A fashionable suit of Clothes, on short notice, and in a superior after two superior after the superior attention to business to merit hare of public pstronage.

April 12, 1833.